## WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

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2	1. A method of evaluating a protein kinase C (PKC) activity in a tissue other than
3	monocytes of a subject, the method comprising:
4	evaluating the level of the PKC activity in monocytes of the subject,
5	the level of PKC activity in the monocytes being correlated to the level of PKC
6	activity in a tissue other than monocytes.
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8	2. The method of claim 1, wherein the PKC activity is PKC $\beta$ activity.
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10	3. The method of claim 1, wherein the tissue is cardiovascular tissue.
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12	4. The method of claim 3, wherein the cardiovascular tissue is retinal, kidney or aorta
10 11 12 13 13 14 15 16 16 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	vascular tissue or heart.
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15	5. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is a human.
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17	6. The method of claim 1, wherein the subject is an experimental animal.
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19=	7. A method of determining if a subject is at risk for or has a PKC related disorder, the
20	method comprising:
21	evaluating the level of PKC activity in monocytes of the subject;
22	optionally comparing the level of the PKC activity in monocytes of the subject
23	with a standard,
24	thereby determining if the subject has a symptom of a PKC related disorder.
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26	8. The method of claim 7, wherein the PKC activity is PKC $\beta$ activity.
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28	9. The method of claim 7, wherein the disorder is diabetes.
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30	10. The method of claim 7, wherein the disorder is diabetic retinopathy.

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32	11. The method of claim 7, wherein the disorder is diabetic nephropathy.
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34	12. The method of claim 7, wherein the disorder is a cardiovascular disorder.
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36	13. The method of claim 7, wherein the subject is a human.
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38	14. The method of claim 7, wherein the subject is an experimental animal.
39	J. W. S.
40	15. The method of claim 7, wherein the disorder is selected from the group consisting of:
41	diabetes mellitus, Type I diabetes, Type II diabetes, diabetic retinopathy, proliferative diabetic
42	retinopathy, non-proliferative diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, microalbumiuria,
43	proteinuria, renal failure, hypertension, atherosclerosis, coronary artery spasm, congestive heart
44	failure, coronary artery disease, valvular disease, arrhythmias, and cardiomyopathy.
45	, and the second of the second
42 43 44 45 45 46 47 48 49 60 50	16. A method of evaluating a subject for the extent, stage, or severity, of a PKC related
<del>*</del> 47≅	disorder comprising:
48	evaluating the level of PKC activity in monocytes of the subject; and
49	optionally comparing the level of the PKC activity in monocytes of the subject
50 <u> </u>	with a standard,
51	the level of PKC activity being correlated with the extent, stage, or severity, of the
52	PKC related disorder.
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54	17. The method of claim 16, wherein the disorder is diabetes.
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56	18. The method of claim 16, wherein the disorder is a cardiovascular disorder.
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58	19. The method of claim 16, wherein the disorder is diabetes mellitus, Type I diabetes,
59	Type II diabetes, diabetic retinopathy, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, non-proliferative
60	diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, microalbumiuria, proteinuria, renal failure,
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61	hypertension, atherosclerosis, coronary artery spasm, congestive heart failure, coronary artery
62	disease, valvular disease, arrhythmias, or cardiomyopathy.
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64	20. The method of claim 16, wherein the PKC activity is PKC β activity.
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66	21. The method of claim 16, wherein the subject is a human.
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68	22. The method of claim 16, wherein the subject is an experimental animal.
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70	23. A method of evaluating the effect of a treatment for a PKC related disorder on a
71	subject comprising:
72	administering a treatment for a PKC related disorder to a subject; and
73	evaluating the level of a PKC activity in monocytes of the subject, thereby evaluating the
74	effect of the treatment.
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72 73 74 75 76 77 78 80 80 81	24. The method of claim 23, wherein the disorder is diabetes.
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78	25. The method of claim 23, wherein the disorder is a cardiovascular disorder.
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80	26. The method of claim 23, wherein the disorder is diabetes mellitus, Type I diabetes,
81	Type II diabetes, diabetic retinopathy, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, non-proliferative
82	diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, microalbumiuria, proteinuria, renal failure,
83	hypertension, atherosclerosis, coronary artery spasm, congestive heart failure, coronary artery
84	disease, valvular disease, arrhythmias, or cardiomyopathy.
85	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
86	27. The method of claim 23, wherein the PKC activity is PKC β activity.
87	25, motion die 1110 delivity is 1120 p delivity.
88	28. The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is a human.
89	and the second of the second o
90	29. The method of claim 23, wherein the subject is an experimental animal.
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92	30. A method of identifying a compound for the treatment of a PKC related disorder in a
93	subject, the method comprising:
94	administering a test compound for the treatment of the disorder to the subject; and
95	evaluating a PKC activity in monocytes of the subject,
96	the level of PKC activity being correlated with the effect of the treatment on the
97	disorder.
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99	31. The method of claim 30, wherein the disorder is diabetes.
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101	32. The method of claim 30, wherein the disorder is a cardiovascular disorder.
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103	33. The method of claim 30, wherein the PKC related disorder is diabetes mellitus, Type
104	I diabetes, Type II diabetes, diabetic retinopathy, proliferative diabetic retinopathy, non-
105	proliferative diabetic retinopathy, diabetic nephropathy, microalbumiuria, proteinuria, renal
106	failure, hypertension, atherosclerosis, coronary artery spasm, congestive heart failure, coronary
103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111	artery disease, valvular disease, arrhythmias, or cardiomyopathy.
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109	34. The method of claim 30, wherein the PKC activity is PKC $\beta$ activity.
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111=	35. The method of claim 30, further comprising:
112	optionally identifying a subject in need of a treatment for the disorder;
113	optionally evaluating a PKC activity in monocytes of the subject; and
114	comparing the PKC activity before the administration of the test compound to the
115	PKC activity after administration of the test compound,
116	wherein a compound for the treatment of the disorder is identified when the PKC
117	activity after the administration of the compound is altered compared to a standard.
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119	36. The method of claim 30, wherein the subject is a human.
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121	37. The method of claim 30, wherein the subject is an experimental animal.
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38. A method of identifying a compound for the treatment of aging or an aging-related
disorder in a subject, the method comprising:
administering a test compound for the treatment of aging or an aging-related
disorder to the subject; and
evaluating a PKC activity in monocytes of the subject,
the level of PKC activity being correlated with the effect of the treatment on the
disorder.
39. A method of evaluating the effect of a treatment for aging or an aging-related
disorder on a subject comprising:
administering a treatment for aging or an aging-related disorder to a subject; and
evaluating the level of a PKC activity in monocytes of the subject, thereby evaluating the
effect of the treatment.